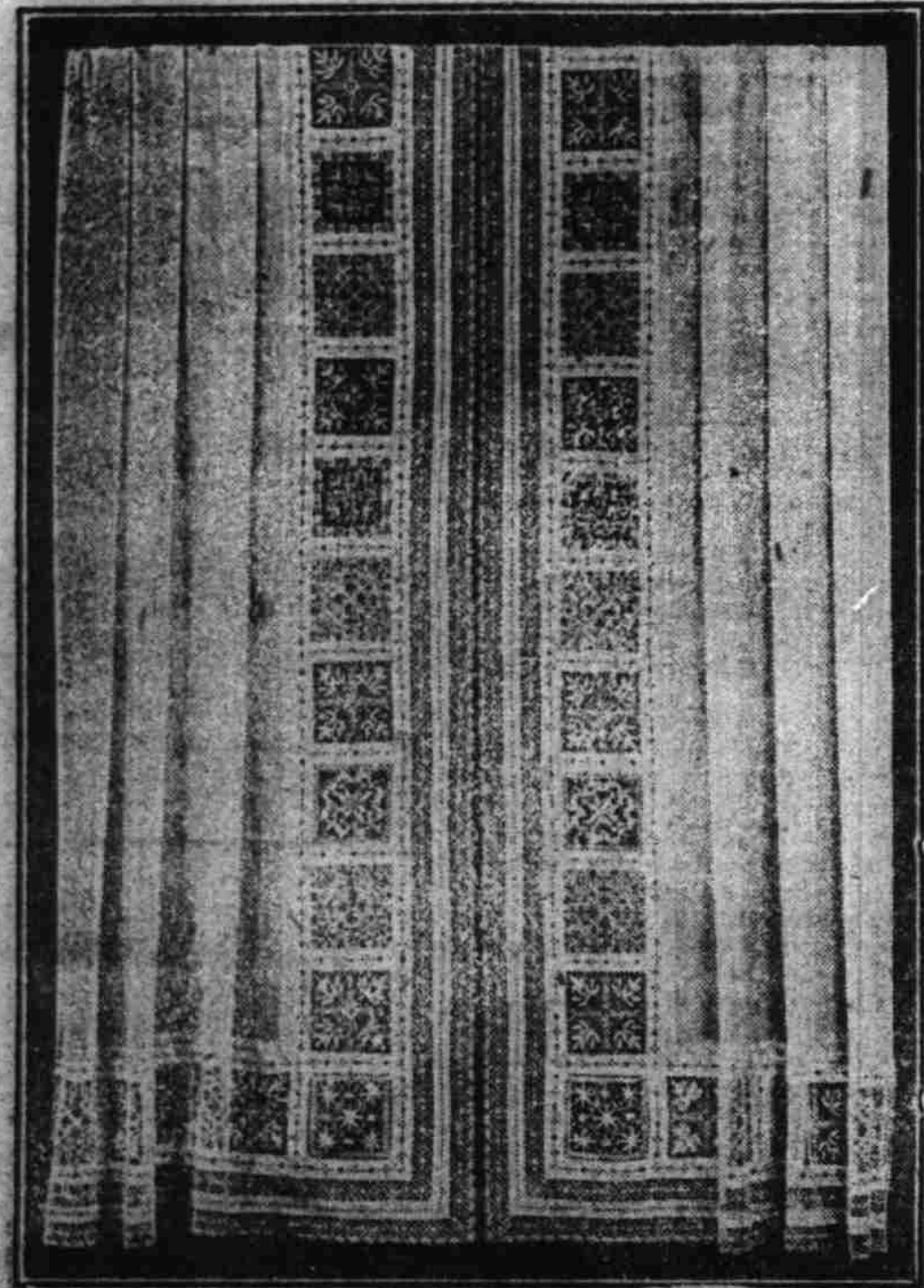


In the Realm of the Feminine

Summer Curtains of Fillet and Cluny Lace

THE time has about arrived when the mind of the woman who looks forward to spending part of the summer in her own country place turns irresistibly to the thoughts of curtains. She knows her window curtains will do more than anything else to give the note of individuality to the house. The curtains shown in the illustration are of hemstitched handkerchief linen with broad bands of heavier linen in

finished with this narrow cotton fringe. The advantages of the latter material from the laundress' point of view are many, since the curtains will never need to be ironed. Such a simple and unattractive sounding stuff as unbleached muslin has numerous possibilities, and it is especially suitable for farmhouses, bungalows and camps. One made over farmhouse which was occupied last



SEASONABLE DRAPERIES.

which are set medallions of fillet and duny lace. The edges are of cluny, alternating with embroidered linen. There are many inexpensive materials which have been utilized for window curtains by women of original ideas with surprising success. One practical housekeeper has recently had the windows of her large country house hung with eight cent cheesecloth trimmed with narrow cotton fringe. Another is using cream colored seersucker, also

summer by a party of college girls had in the rooms on the ground floor such curtains of this muslin, on which squares of Persian figured calico or print had been stitched at intervals, suit sitting the old fashioned small paned windows. For a blue dining room or one with quaint Dutch doors and windows unbleached muslin would be charming with the mixed red-blue cotton fringe. For the main lounge or living room of

the summer house one should choose a good, comfortable, restful style of curtain that will shut out neither light nor air. A well known firm of decorators is showing a lovely lot of fine cream scrim with a crossbar of color to match any scheme of decoration. Another firm has just taken an order to fit a colonial house of great size with quaint old fashioned curtains of starched, fluted white muslin, to be held back by equally interesting brass rosettes, heliomas, no doubt.

For a room with the popular brown color scheme the natural colored pongee makes satisfactory curtains. Dark blue of the fadeless kind of material makes curtains decidedly restful to the eye. In a certain summer camp for girls the curtains were of a dark blue voile with a wide hemstitched border.

For one who has no inclination for anything the least bit freakish there is an endless variety of smart materials to select from. Hangings of plain oriental silks in rich, fadeless colorings are always good style, with or without the soft ecrú net or scrim hangings beneath. The English chintzes and French cretonnes in soft, rich tones, showing odd conventional designs, still have their followers for the living rooms in summer homes where the occupants go early in the spring and live until late in the autumn.

At an attractive and equally spacious seaside bungalow all of the windows throughout had curtains of sailcloth tied back with a nautical looking rope. As the home's color scheme went from a dark brown to a light tan or ecrú these were most suitable and in keeping.

Food for the Nerves

PEOPLE of a nervous disposition need a nourishing, nerve building diet. Eggs served in various ways, milk, cereals, etc., should be a standard part of the diet. Be careful of a lavish use of tomatoes or red meats.

Supply your table with quantities of fruit and fresh vegetables and serve bran bread or biscuits frequently. Should you have a tendency to obesity be careful to avoid an excess of starch and sweets. Consult your physician about any special tendency that you know your family or any member of it to possess and, guided by his advice, eliminate such foods as might be harmful. In families where there is no special indisposition or hereditary tendency to be considered let common sense guide you, read on, digest and keep your table free from unhealthful combinations and indigestible foods. You will find the study an interesting one, but beware of fads. A diet must be varied to be wholesome, and it is better to use spices and condiments in moderation than to let your table lack flavor from overzeal in leaving out everything that is not pre-eminently wholesome.

Upon the door of a study there is a brass knocker in the form of a student poring over an open book, while upon the bedroom doors there are knockers after the style of the renaissance, of the Tudor period or in the Adam or Georgian style, which in America is called "colonial." In agreement with the manner in which the bedrooms themselves are furnished.

A highly appropriate knocker adorns the door of the nursery, while that opening into the room occupied by the two young sons of the family boasts a knocker in the form of an imp or a gargoyle, such as may have been placed upon a medieval Gothic cathedral.

Knockers In Vogue for Inner Doors

THIS is an age of revivals of many quaint and picturesque details of living and furnishing which have been crowded out before the march of progress and its twin sister, modern conveniences.

No old English or early American home was built without a knocker of brass, bronze or iron upon its outer door, and frequently smaller knockers were placed upon the doors of bedrooms or studies if the doors were kept closed much of the time. The use of the knocker began visibly to wane with the invention of the bell to be rung in the kitchen or the servants' hall by pulling a knob at the front door, and the knocker's fate was sealed with the introduction of the electric bell, rung by the mere pressing of a button.

The presence of a knocker at the outer door of a house does not, however, preclude the button of an electric bell conveniently near. The replacing of the knocker might be regarded as a concession to the increased interest in what is old fashioned and picturesque, giving a certain "atmosphere," just as we value the fireplace with its open hearth, though we depend for protection from chill blasts upon the hot air furnace or the steam or hot water radiator.

For use upon the inner doors of a house, however, the quaint little knocker fulfills a function of its own and is winning steadily in popularity. The makers of such wares have searched the world for examples to serve as patterns for reproduction, and one may choose at moderate cost a knocker of English, Scotch, German or early American pattern.

So extensive is the range of choice possible that the knocker selected may be of a pattern highly dignified and architecturally correct or else one may choose something frankly grotesque and freakish. Sometimes the choice may be of still another character and the knocker be reminiscent of some historic character or some famous building, a bust of Shakespeare, a statue of Chaucer or the Old Curiosity Shop or the Tower of London.

In a certain American country home where great care has been taken to maintain the exact fitness of things the choice of many knockers has been made very carefully.

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"Figures"—Again Mathematical

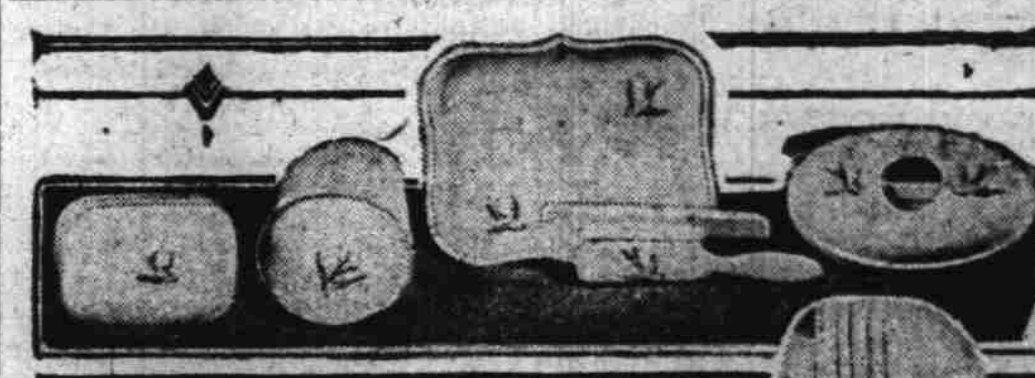
WE are unquestionably going back to the "figure" of half a decade ago, when the phrase "She has a good figure" was often on people's lips. This compliment of other days is likely to be restored to favor. The low, boneless corset is to be superseded—so fashion now decrees—by one scientifically boned and shaped, to train our demoralized figures back into the narrow way. Let us hope it will not be too narrow and that the feminine folly of tight lacing will never again be perpetrated.

It is said that one of the reasons for the change is that the Frenchwoman, to whom the soft, shapeless corset has never appealed because it did not suit her type of figure, has decided to have no more of it. All we who, like sheep, have gone astray in the primrose path of comfort and untrammelled ease, will henceforward, like sheep, have to follow the Parisienne's lead and bring our bodies once more into subjection.

The new corset is cut considerably higher than the old and curves itself

obligingly into the curves of the body. It has a straight front and a comparatively straight back, with a slight curve in at the waist line over the hips. The well fitting corset must hug the figure snugly everywhere and should define the natural waist line. A new and more flexible clasp has been found for the corset, as in view of our increased girth of diaphragm the old kind would prove hard and uncomfortable. A great deal more attention is bestowed now, too, upon the lacing of the corset, which Paris corsetiers like done in three separate lacings—one just at the waist line to regulate it and one above and below it, each acting quite independently of the other.

It is an absolute rule, both for the sake of hygiene and the life of the corset, that these three lacings should always be undone and loosened when the corset is taken off and laced up afresh every time it is put on to allow for all manner of little physiological changes to which the feminine frame is prone day by day and to insure perfect comfort and health.



Queen Baby and Her Bluebird Toilet Set

VERY demure and dainty is this little maid fresh from her toilet. The handsome toilet set at the top of the illustration was given to her when she was one month old. Powder box, soap box, comb, brush and tray are of ivory, hand painted with beautiful bluebirds for happiness.

These toilet appurtenances will go very nicely in a white and blue bedroom.

Blue seems to be the color generally selected for a girl baby's bedroom.

Workbasket Hint

YOU should always begin to mend your stockings on the wrong side. Put the needle in a full half inch to the right of the hole and slightly above it where the cloth is firm. Extend a vertical line (that is, a line that runs up and down) of small stitches the same distance below the hole. Now turn and keep your second line of stitches very close to the first and see that spaces are always opposite stitches.

At the end of each row leave a little loop to allow for shrinking when the stocking goes to the laundry. Each row of stitches should be a little longer than the one before until the center of the hole is reached. Then they should be graduated on the other side in proportion so that a diamond shaped darn is made.

When you begin to darn across the hole be sure to pick up every other stitch, so as to weave the darn together. Be sure to begin this cross stitch the same distance above.

Story of the Rosebud Baroque Pearl

WHEN the pearl excitement on the White river, in Arkansas, was at its height a druggist at Newport came into possession of several small but very bright baroque of the type known as rosebuds. These baroque were smooth on the under side, but on top were crinkly and rounded, very much like tiny rosebuds, partly open.

He sent these rosebud baroque to New York, where they fell into the hands of a pearl buyer, who took them somewhat as a speculation. The pearl buyer discovered customers for the pearls, and they came to have a vogue in the trade, and the pearl buyer sent to the Newport druggist for more. The druggist got a little corner on the market, and he sent the buyer so many of the rosebuds that it seemed very likely that what was merely a vogue would shortly become a fashion. The buyer was able to increase the price he paid, and the market was booming.

Then one day, when he received a little package from Newport, he found that the druggist had sent him a number of baroque of the rosebud shape, but they had been run through a button machine, and the beautiful crinkles which were now developing into a fad of up to the minute dressers had all been smoothed down and rounded off into the artificial button surface, with all the pearl strata showing. The pearl buyer wrote to protest.

"I'm on to you fellows in New York," the druggist wrote back. "I know that you buy them rosebuds in the rough and then smooth them off good and pretty and sell them all dressed up and rounded up, so I've got me a button machine, and I am going to do the smoothing myself."

In vain the pearl buyer wrote again and even sent pictures of the rosebuds in their mountings. In spite of the fact that the rosebuds of a size and quality for which he had received as much as \$1 or \$5 now brought him only a few cents, the druggist continued to use his button machine. The innocent rosebud baroque fashion died away as rapidly as it began and not till years afterward did baroque gain their proper place in the market.

A NOVEL COMBING JACKET. A COMBING JACKET is a most useful acquisition and is a pleasure to make, particularly for the amateur seamstress, for there is no fitting to be done that is worth the name.

Take a fine, medium sized towel draw a circle for the neck opening in the exact center and a double line a quarter inch in width leading down from the neck circle to one end of the towel.

Then proceed to stamp or draw with a spool and pencil the size scallop you desire about the neck circle, down each side of the double line in front, scallop to scallop, and continue the scallops about the outside edges of the towel, curving the four points of the towel off gracefully. This scalloping is then padded and worked in white or some pale color.

NEW FASHIONS WHICH HAVE FRENCH WOMEN'S APPROVAL

PARIS, France.—The spring sunshine that has brought back to Paris foliage and flowers seems to have also brought back the bright crowds of fashionably dressed women. Throughout the winter Paris was indeed a changed city from the point of view of fashion. On the avenues and in the few places where people gathered, the true Parisienne seemed to have disappeared, for she could hardly be recognized wearing a past season's costume, and without her accustomed cachet. She was apparently indifferent to the fact that Dame Fashion had commanded a complete change of her silhouette, and only in dressmaking establishments could be seen the gowns that had been created on the new lines.

However, the chic Parisienne has reappeared with the spring blossoms, and like the petals of the flowers, her skirts are spreading wider and wider. It is now possible to see from her own appearance which of the fash-

ions she has stamped with her approval; for it is on her approval that the success of a new fashion depends.

When the new models were brought out for the opening they included a very great variety of tailor suits, the skirts of which nearly all followed the same lines, flaring at the hem and strikingly abbreviated in length. But of coats there were many. Moderately short, very short, or mere boleros; some were quite closely fitted, well marking the waistline; some were belted all around, others only in front, and still others not at all, but allowed to hang loose and full. From all these varieties Paris has made her selection. The khaki model with its large hip pockets is undoubtedly a great favorite, especially for morning wear, and with it is worn a moderately wide skirt. But a coat that hangs rather straight behind, with all the fullness at the sides, making it flare decidedly over the hips, and a well-flaring skirt reaching just below the

shoe tops, this can be said to constitute the typical Parisian silhouette of 1915. With this suit is most often worn one of the wide sailor hats, although the very small toque has by no means lost its popularity. Feathered are being used at present even more than flowers, and the very smartest hats are made of silk or suede, rather than of straw.

The extensive use of jet as a trimming will be carried into the winter season, and I have already seen a lovely advanced winter model of blue velvet embroidered in jet which has been prepared for an American buyer. Another very popular trimming is steel embroidery, and this is done by machine with a fine steel thread. The skirt has extra front and back pieces extending over the hips, the lower parts of them being embroidered, and little steel buttons with tabs ornament the front. The waist line is marked at its normal length by a very narrow belt of black patent leather, while a second one gives a high-waisted appearance at the sides, with the embroidered pocket laps hanging from it over the lower belt. Little straps of the same leather hold the lingerie puffs in the sleeves. The lingerie chemise has a rolling collar, edged with a little frill. The wide brim of the hat is faced with blue straw, and the entire top of it is of suede with a feather ornament.—Christian Science Monitor.

SILK CREPE KIMONOS RARE AND BEAUTIFUL

Very desirable to own are the so-called antique Japanese kimonos. They are made with the long, square sleeves, with a cotton roll around the bottom and are of silk crepe. The patterns, taken from the old porcelain, show gardens with rivers, boats and birds and low hanging clouds, or the rice fields with birds hovering above and fleecy clouds drifting up the back almost to the shoulders. The colors are exquisite, and, of course, no two are alike. They are expensive, but rare and beautiful.

There are many lovely frocks of linen shown among the models intended for summer wear. One was of yellow linen made with a short bolero, edged with a bias band of the material. The full skirt was also trimmed at the bottom with material bands. Another model is a coat and skirt of heavy linen, embroidered in self color. The collar and cuffs are of black taffeta.

Seven hundred Belgians, 600 of them non-combatants who, with the tenacity of the Flemish races, stuck to their firesides until they were mutilated by shells or stricken by disease, are recovering here in the quiet of the cloister. A hundred of them are children from 18 months up.

There are altogether 100 civilian wounded, most of them seriously; the rest are in various stages of different diseases, many of them recovering from typhoid. The building, containing 26 separate and distinct lodgings provided for each of the 26 Carthusian fathers, has been admirably utilized for the isolation of contagious cases, and the choice of a young American woman by Monsignor Berruyer, minister of the interior of Belgium, to manage the hospital is justified by the quiet order and efficiency with which everything is done. Ninety three people under her direction take care of 700 patients at the low cost of 2.72 francs per day. The nursing of the sick and wounded is done by White Nuns from Dixmude and Poperinghe and Black Nuns from Ypres and Furnes, and with much simplicity and calm.

Mrs. Mary S. Howarth of Chester, Pa., just admitted to practise in the supreme court of Pennsylvania, is the first woman in that state to be so honored.

AMERICAN WOMAN CONDUCTING BIG WAR HOSPITAL

Daughter of Major John A. Logan, U. S. A., in Belgium Caring for Wounded

(By Associated Press.) NEUVILLE-SOUS-MONTREUIL. — Madame Henry Saint-Paul de Sincay of Paris, who was Miss Mary Louise Logan, daughter of Maj. John A. Logan, U. S. A., killed in the Philippines, and grand-daughter of Maj. Gen. John A. Logan, who served under Grant in the Civil War, is conducting one of the largest war hospitals in Belgium in the monastery of the Carthusian monks here.

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TAFFETA GOWNS WITH NET TRIMMING

There is hardly a gown of taffeta that does not boast of net trimming. One unusual frock in black must be described. This gown had a double skirt, like many do nowadays, the foundation skirt was of taffeta, the overskirt formed of panels of taffeta, alternating with the net, the whole skirt gathered and topped by a bodice of taffeta.

This skirt of many panels was finished at the bottom with a cord of the taffeta, a mode of finishing many of this season's skirts. The bolero bodice of black taffeta, embroidered in gold thread, opened over a vest of cream-colored lace. Pocket effects at the sides under the bust, also embroidered, allowed the remaining portions of the front to cross over and fasten above the normal waist-line, one end terminating in a silk-covered slide.

PINK IS FASHIONABLE.

Pale pink is very fashionable this summer—for blouses and for whole dresses. This color is exquisite in fine muslin, voile, nylon or crepe de Chine. Blouses of the latter material, in the pale pink shade, are worn with white linen tailor made and with plain coats and skirts made of fine summer serge. The particular pink meant is something between shell and rose. It is the true dessert-dawn tint.

KILL COCKROACHES!

Easy Matter to Exterminate These Filthy Pests.

Even a feeble imagination can think of the germs the cockroach must bring as it crawls around the kitchen and pantry, contaminating and spoiling food. Now is the time to kill off the cockroaches and free your home from the repulsive insects. A dozen cockroaches killed now is better than killing hundreds later.

A two-ounce box of Stearns Electric Paste, which you can get for 25 cents from any druggist, will rid your home of cockroaches or water bugs. It is much better than powders, as it can not blow away and get into the food. Easy to use and an absolute exterminator. Directions in 15 languages in every package.—Adv.

THE CORRECT USE OF COLOR

And How to Apply It to the Home

In no other field has the right use of color been so neglected as in the furnishing of the American home, and nowhere else could its influence be so wide or beneficent. The use of color has countless possibilities and meanings. Different countries did not always give the same meaning to colors, but to all white was purity, black was evil, blue was virtue and truth, and yellow, in China, was royalty.

The individual, spontaneous choice of color, however, is not always best or wisest in the furnishings of a home. First, the mental influences of color must be taken into account. Consider, for example, the effects of the three elemental primary colors—yellow, red and blue.

Yellow is nearest to sunlight. Morbid dispositions require this color, although they do not choose it. Yellow brings cheer and light into a dark, gloomy room.

Red is symbolic of blood, fire and excitement. Even an animal is excited by red, for the sight of it actually irritates the nerves. Therefore, since the keynote of all homes should be rest, and red in any large area destroys restfulness, it should be handled with special caution. It may be introduced successfully into drawing rooms, club rooms and dance halls, where gaiety and a certain amount of excitement are desirable, but for other interiors it should be employed only in occasional details.

Rarely in public buildings and almost never in private homes is a red room advisable.

Blue is the coldest color note, and makes a room restful and cool. For this reason it is especially pleasing in warm sections of the country, in summer homes, in sunny south rooms and also in bedrooms—for it is always suggestive of rest. An entirely blue room may prove rather monotonous, but this can be avoided by the introduction of orange, the complementary color, as a decorative note. The orange adds both warmth and interest.

Orange, the combination of yellow and red, is symbolic of light and heat, which makes it the hottest color possible. Since it is the strongest and most intense of colors, it should be used only in small areas, for emphasis.

Violet, composed of red and blue, suggests heat and cold combined—which results in shies. It is the color of shadows; expresses restrained heat, or mystery and gloom, and this is the psychological reason for its use in mourning and in religious rites. The use of violet is not often practical in home furnishings, although it may be used to dim a room having too much sunlight. Violet hangings are pleasing where there is a large window exposure.

Most Successful. Green, the result of mixing yellow and blue, expresses light and coolness. Generally speaking, it is the most successful color that can be used in interior furnishing, for it eliminates the nerve exciting red and combines rest and cheer, than which nothing can be better for a home.

Fifty-four women have received medals and rewards for heroism from the Carnegie hero fund commission during the last 10 years.

Mrs. L. Mercer is a candidate for mayor in Centralia, Ill., having received the indorsement of the dry forces.

TYREE'S ANTISEPTIC POWDER

Protection for You

The most potent germicide, to prevent contagion by relieving inflammation, is likely to arise at any time, in any family. It is a powerful antiseptic, and its use is a sure way to prevent the spread of disease. It is a powerful antiseptic, and its use is a sure way to prevent the spread of disease. It is a powerful antiseptic, and its use is a sure way to prevent the spread of disease.

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Price 25c, 50c, \$1.00

J. S. TYREE, Chemist, N. Y. C.

CUTLERY

Quickly and Easily Polished with Old Dutch Cleanser

Large Sifter Can, with Full Directions